

Ceausescu, Klibi urge withdrawal

BUCHAREST, Romania (A.P.) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi called for a settlement of the Palestinian issue and the withdrawal of Israel to its pre-1967 borders. Bucharest Radio reported Friday. Mr. Klibi arrived here Thursday at the invitation of the Romanian government amid heightened tensions in the Middle East. According to a communiqué broadcast by the government-run radio station, Mr. Klibi and Mr. Ceausescu agreed that peace could not be brought to the region until an independent Palestinian state was established. Mr. Klibi's visit came one day after Romanian media condemned the dismissal of Arab mayors on the occupied West Bank.

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Australian minister due here Sunday

AMMAN (Petra) — Australia's Foreign Minister Anthony Street is due here Sunday for a three-day official visit to Jordan. Mr. Street who is now on a tour of some Middle East countries will meet with senior Jordanian officials, including Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem; to discuss international issues of mutual concern as well as the Middle East conflict and ways of promoting Jordanian-Australian ties.

Iraqi jets strafe Iranian targets

NICOSIA, Cyprus (A.P.) — Iraqi and Iranian forces continued to clash Friday along the southern sector of their battlefield in Iran's southern Khuzestan Province, according to announcements from both sides. A communiqué broadcast by Baghdad Radio said Iraqi jet fighters made daring and successful raids on Iranian positions, targets and troop concentrations. The communiqué added that nine Iranian and seven Iraqi troops were killed as a result of the fighting in the past 24 hours.

NATO experts say Comecon in trouble

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO experts said Friday the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe faced a bleak economic future in the 1980s. The prediction was in a statement at the end of a NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) seminar on the European states in the Communist trading bloc Comecon. The consensus among more than 150 experts at the three-day meeting was that Comecon would face continuing food shortages, growing debts and possibly tougher political repression.

Indian minister holds Cyprus talks

NICOSIA (R) — India's external affairs minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, discussed the Cyprus problem, world issues and matters of concern to the Non-Aligned Movement during talks Friday with Cypriot Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis. Mr. Rao, on a three-day visit, began his talks with a one-hour private meeting with Mr. Rolandis, the Cyprus news agency reported. Later the two men were joined by officials and aides. The two foreign ministers agreed to hold further talks when they meet in Kuwait next week and in Havana next month during meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement's Coordination Bureau.

Thatcher warned on 'disaster planning'

LONDON (R) — Some 1,500 British doctors and health workers warned Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Friday that effective medical "disaster planning" for nuclear war was impossible. In a letter to Mrs. Thatcher they said most hospitals around nuclear targets would be destroyed and most medical staff killed or injured in an attack. Medical supplies would be unavailable or inadequate and for the first weeks the injured would be left to fend for themselves. The letter, published in full-page advertisements in the Times and Guardian newspapers, is the first national statement of the medical campaign against nuclear weapons formed in November 1980.

Velayati proposes Islamic army

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (A.P.) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati Friday proposed forming an Islamic army to defeat Israel and free the Muslim territories occupied by the Israelis. He made this suggestion at a press conference at the end of a five-day official visit to Pakistan, during which he had meetings with President Zia Ul Haq, Foreign Minister Sabirzada Yaqub Khan, and other officials. He said: "Israel understands only the language of power and strength and this is why the Muslim countries will need to form an Islamic army." Dr. Velayati suggested such an army could be made up of a brigade from each nation.

Argentina seizes control of Falklands; U.K. asks for U.N. intervention

LONDON (R) — Argentine marines Friday seized control of the British Falklands (Malvinas) islands in the South Atlantic, and their government announced that the disputed territory had been "restored to the national patrimony."

Within hours, Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Argentina and asked the United Nations Security Council to demand the immediate withdrawal of Argentine invasion forces.

The official Argentine news agency Telam said the takeover began when marines stormed ashore from naval vessels near the islands' small capital of Port Stanley at 0100 GMT.

A vanguard force, supported later by other marines brought in by helicopter and landing craft, captured the town, its airfield and a barracks of about 80 British marines.

Telam said the attackers had met no resistance, but the Argentine navy command said later an officer in a frogman unit had been killed and two seriously wounded in the operation.

President Reagan told reporters he had telephoned the Argentine president on Thursday night and urged him not to proceed with an invasion.

Argentina has long claimed sovereignty over the Falklands, a windswept archipelago of 200 islands some 400 miles north-east of Cape Horn, ruled by Britain since 1833.

The military junta in Buenos Aires said its forces had also seized South Georgia, 700 miles east of Port Stanley, and the uninhabited South Sandwich islands near the Antarctic continent, which had been administered by Britain.

Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri said later in a broadcast that British delaying tactics, aimed at prolonging its colonial rule over the islands, had left Argentina with no choice but to use force.

In London, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington condemned the invasion as unprovoked aggression, in flagrant disregard of a United Nations appeal to resolve the dispute through diplomacy.

Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri said later in a broadcast that British delaying tactics, aimed at prolonging its colonial rule over the islands, had left Argentina with no choice but to use force.

In London, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington condemned the invasion as unprovoked aggression, in flagrant disregard of a United Nations appeal to resolve the dispute through diplomacy.

The Falklands dispute has troubled Anglo-Argentine relations for 150 years, but it flared up last month when an Argentine salvage crew landed at an old whaling station on South Georgia and refused to go through British immigration procedures.

The islands have few resources and virtually no strategic value, but there have been unconfirmed reports of off-shore oil deposits.

Perez de Cuellar arrives in Rome for series of talks

ROME (A.P.) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived here Friday for a six-day official visit on the first leg of his first foreign tour since he was elected to the U.N. post in January.

The 62-year-old Peruvian was accompanied by his wife Marcela and a delegation of U.N. officials. Arriving aboard the same plane was Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, returning from a visit to the United States.

In a brief statement, Mr. Perez de Cuellar praised Italy's active participation in U.N. peacekeeping activities in the Middle East and Kashmir. He also thanked the Italian government for contributing to various U.N.-sponsored development projects.

He leaves for Geneva Wednesday after a Vatican audience with Pope John Paul II. The U.N. office in Rome said the secretary-general and his wife will return to Italy April 10 for a three-day vacation in Venice.

Israel plans military outposts

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — The Israeli army has been reported to be planning up to 40 new military outposts in the occupied West Bank. A military spokesman confirmed Thursday that a number of army camps were to be created in the occupied area but insisted that the plan was not connected with the past.

Brezhnev reported hospitalised with possible stroke

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's health was reported Friday to have "deteriorated seriously" and that he was taken to the Kremlin Hospital in an ambulance last week for treatment of a possible stroke.

The Washington Post, in a dispatch from Moscow, quoted "well-informed Soviet sources" as saying the 75-year-old Soviet leader was expected to recover but would be hospitalised for several weeks.

Although the sources reported a "serious worsening" in Mr. Brezhnev's health, they did not suggest he was incapacitated, the newspaper said. The Soviet Foreign Ministry would not comment, the Post added.

The newspaper said its sources also disclosed that Mr. Brezhnev, who has undergone periodic bouts of ill health in the last few years, suffered a mild heart attack in early February.

The Post said Mr. Brezhnev was stricken aboard an airplane carrying him back to Moscow on March 25 from Tashkent, the capital of the Soviet central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran (right) receives at his office Thursday South Korean Minister of Construction Jung Ho Kim (third from left) who is on an official visit to Jordan. South Korean Ambassador to Jordan Jai Sung Kim (second from left) and Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri (far left) attended the meeting (Petra photo)

South Korean minister tours Jordanian projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting South Korean Minister of Construction Jong Ho Kim Friday toured development projects in the Jordan Valley.

Accompanied by his delegation, Mr. Jong visited Wadi Al Arab Dam project and several model agricultural farms and housing projects implemented by the Jordan Valley Authority.

The Korean delegation also visited the Dead Sea area, the King Hussein Bridge across the Jordan River and the Martyrs Monument at Karameh.

Accompanying the delegation were Public Works Minister Awni Al Masri and the South Korean Ambassador to Jordan Jai Sung Kim.

Earlier on Friday, Mr. Jong called at the permanent site of Yarmouk University near Irbid and was briefed by its president.

At a meeting with Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri on Thursday, Mr. Jong discussed projects being carried out in Jordan by South Korean construction firms. Both ministers explored the possibility of employing Jordanian engineers and technicians in these firms as well as the exchange of expertise in construction work.

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After a series of talks with Italian leaders Monday, Mr. Perez de Cuellar presides over a two-day meeting at the food and agriculture organisation of a committee seeking better coordination among U.N. agencies involved in development projects.

He leaves for Geneva Wednesday after a Vatican audience with Pope John Paul II. The U.N. office in Rome said the secretary-general and his wife will return to Italy April 10 for a three-day vacation in Venice.

Lord Carrington's visit appeared to have cleared away some of the acrimony in Israel over Britain's Mideast policy without either side budging from their known positions.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir spoke of a "change in atmosphere" following the talks, but he said in a radio interview "it would be unrealistic to expect changes in two days of talks" in the positions of either country.

But Lord Carrington's visit appeared to have cleared away some of the acrimony in Israel over Britain's Mideast policy without either side budging from their known positions.

Lord Carrington has urged the Israeli to open talks with the PLO, which Britain sees as the only force able to speak with authority for the Palestinians. But Mr. Begin told the visiting diplomat that Israel was steadfast in its refusal.

Lord Carrington said it was unreasonable "to ask the Israelis to sit down and talk with an organisation dedicated to the destruction of Israel."

But he distinguished between the PLO and the Irish Republican Army, which he said had no backing by the Irish people.

"I think the doubt some of us have is whether or not in the face of the opposition to the autonomy proposals... it really is likely to prove a way to a lasting set-

Add onions and fry...

The Jordan Times would like to inform our readers who enjoyed Thursday's front-page article on the life-prolonging qualities of the local *khubbeze* (mallow) plant that the story was an April Fool's Day joke. We are still searching for the secret of a long life, and will promptly pass it on to our readers as soon as we discover it. Meanwhile, for those who went out and bought *khubbeze*, which is, in fact, rich in vitamin E and iron, it is best fried in olive oil with some onions and eaten with Arabian bread and lemon.

Arabs in Gulf mark solidarity day

Israeli soldiers open fire on Golan Arabs, injuring 4

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Four Arab Druze villagers and six Israeli soldiers were injured Friday in clashes on the occupied Golan Heights in which the soldiers opened fire on the villagers, Israeli military sources said.

The four Druze villages on the heights were blockaded by the Israeli army in mid-February after a general strike called by the residents to protest against the arrest of four of their leaders on charges of incitement against the occupation authorities.

Soldiers were called in Friday to break up two anti-Israel demonstrations in the towns of Majdel Shams and Masedeh when the protesters refused to disperse quietly, the Israeli sources said.

The soldiers were attacked by stone-throwing demonstrators and first fired warning shots in the air, then at the legs of the protesters in both towns, the sources added.

An undisclosed number of Druze were arrested.

Widespread protests broke out in the Druze communities after Israel annexed the Golan Heights taken from Syria in the 1967 Middle East war.

The Israelis have ordered the Druze to exchange their military-issued identity cards for new civilian ones. But most of the res-

idents refuse to accept the cards, saying it is a move to reinforce Israel's hold on the occupied heights.

Israel claimed on Thursday that about one third of those entitled to the new cards, or some 1,500 Druze, have already received them. But the promised lifting of the blockade on Thursday failed to take place because of what the Israelis said was continued incitement there against the authorities.

Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, who is responsible for the occupied territories, Friday visited Sheikh Amin Tarif, spiritual leader of Israel's Druze community, to assure him that Israel was doing everything possible to restore life to normal in the four Druze Golan Heights communities, a ministry spokesman said.

General strike urged

In Damascus, the mini-parliament in exile of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) called on all Arab countries to take collective measures against the United States in the economic and political spheres. It also called for a PNC emergency session to legislate "further support for the people's uprising in the occupied homeland."

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The obvious attempt to satisfy Syria is transparent through the paragraph by which the council denounces measures imposed on the Palestinian population such as the dismissal of the democratically elected mayors by Israeli authorities, as well as the violation of the liberties and rights of the inhabitants of these territories which followed the measures taken by Israel with regard to the Golan Heights, and which could only damage the prospects for peace."

Chances for an Arab consensus on this draft were thought to have improved, but the Syrian delegation was still seeking a stronger resolution.

Syria had been insisting at including the Golan in any draft resolution on the situation in the occupied territories. In light of the America's unwavering rejection to such reference, the PLO, Jordan, and other Arab delegations attempted to convince Syria to accept the new formulation.

Such formulation provides a denunciation of Israel's policies both in the occupied West Bank and the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. It also reaffirms the applicability of the Geneva convention to both. However, when the council, according to the terms of the draft, would urge Israel to

improve, but the Syrian delegation was still seeking a stronger resolution.

The PLO and Jordan, in its capacity as the only Arab council member, have been resisting Syrian demands since such draft would fail to guarantee the 9 votes needed, at least to face-to-face if the United States vetoes such resolution. Both also feel embarrassed over the unnecessary prolongation of the debate, which only served the American preference to avoid any action by the council.

Playing see-saw has characterised the "strategy" of the Arab states at the United Nations. Confusion prevailed over which side of the draft, would urge Israel to

Jordan tables draft U.N. resolution

By Ramzi Al Walid
Special to the Jordan Times

UNITED NATIONS — A new formulation of a Security Council draft resolution aimed at partially satisfying Syria's demands was put forward to the Security Council formally on Thursday by Jordan with the backing of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Sources told the Jordan Times that PLO leader Yasser Arafat himself gave his representatives at the U.N. the green light to go ahead with the draft resolution despite the prevalent Syrian objections.

Whether the PLO has chosen to table the draft resolution without Syria's blessing remains to be seen. The working paper was drafted by the PLO amidst Arab disarray over what the Arabs sought of the council.

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Polish ideologue calls for erasing of opposition

WARSAW, Poland (A.P.) — A top Communist ideologue Thursday called for the eradication of all political opposition in Poland during a party conference designed to set new goals for the party under martial law.

Stefan Olszowski, a member of the ruling party politburo and one of the most powerful political figures in Poland told a two-day ideological conference here: "With all firmness, we intend and shall intend to remove the influences of political adversaries from social consciousness."

Mr. Olszowski, seated to the right of party first secretary, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, blamed Western influence and pro-Western attitudes of Poles for weakening the ideological base of the party.

He called for cooperation with Roman Catholic Church leaders, who count some 80 to 90 per cent of Poles as religious adherents, but criticised some members of the lower clergy for organising youth programmes and other political activity "even against the stand of the church."

Syrian troops intervened in Lebanon in 1976 to stop a bloody civil war between the right-wing forces and an alliance of Lebanese leftists and Palestinian commandos. They were given a peace-

Rightist leader says Syria wants to dominate Lebanon

BEIT MERI, Lebanon (R) — The commander of the main rightist militia force in Lebanon, Bashir Gemayel, Friday accused Syria of wanting to dominate his country and called for the withdrawal of the Syrian army from Lebanon's territory.

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NATIONAL

Swiss institute, RSS mount joint projects in 3rd cooperation phase

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The third phase of a programme of Swiss technical aid to Jordan through the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), now in progress, sees a shift from simple aid to hand-in-hand cooperation.

During the first two phases, which began in 1977 and ended in mid-1981, the Swiss government gave 2.5 million Swiss francs (JD 455,000) worth of equipment to the RSS mechanical and chemical laboratories.

Prof. Paul Fink, director of the University of Switzerland's Material Testing Station (EMPA), told the Jordan Times that during the second phase of aid, EMPA had allocated funds and sponsored the design of a new RSS industrial chemistry building in 1980. Prof. Fink said that the design work had cost about SF 150,000.

The RSS has been unable to build the industrial chemistry building due to a shortage of funds. According to RSS Industrial Chemistry Department Director Ararat Tamimi, it is, however, seeking financing through donations, as a top priority item in the current five-year plan. Dr. Tamimi estimated the building's cost at JD 1.2 million.

Another project to which

EMPA contributed during the second phase of the aid programme was a joint project sponsored by the RSS and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, for the testing of aircraft engine fuels and lubricants. Four Swiss experts were sent to Jordan to supervise the testing, Prof. Fink said.

Prof. Fink, who arrived in Amman last Friday for a week-long visit, said that during the third phase of the aid programme, which began in July 1981 and will end in June 1984, an effort will be made to shift from granting aid towards mutual cooperation between the RSS and EMPA, which are similar institutes. He said this could be brought about by allowing Jordanian scientists to benefit from Swiss know-how, exchanges of visits by scientists and the secondment of Swiss experts to Jordan.

Joint projects

Besides providing SF 400,000 of scientific equipment to the RSS during the current phase of the programme, aid, several Swiss experts will be sent to Jordan to work on two high-priority joint RSS-EMPA projects, Dr. Fink said. The first will be a series of studies on the Zarqa River and King Talal Dam reservoir waters, to determine levels of industrial

pollutants as a preliminary step towards effective treatment of industrial waste. Water samples are sent to EMPA laboratories in Switzerland for analysis, and Switzerland is passing on to Jordan its experience in the treatment of industrial waste.

Another joint project which is at the top of the cooperation list is studying the sulphur content of the air in Amman. Sulphur is increasing in the air as a result of the use of diesel engines, Prof. Fink said, which not only does damage to the environment, but causes economic and technical problems as well. Joint work will be undertaken to measure the degree of air pollution caused by diesel engines and to study the whole problem, he added.

Dr. Fink pointed out that Swiss aid would be offered in the fields, on a smaller scale. This would happen mainly through the exchange of knowledge and the provision of Swiss experience.

EMPA, he said, will provide the RSS with information on the health control of foodstuffs for human consumption, and of animal feeds. Swiss advice and experience will also be offered to promote industrial safety in Jordanian factories and the development of measures to avoid health hazards such as toxic vapours.

Hassan tours Aqaba facilities

AQABA (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Thursday made an inspection visit to Aqaba. Accompanied by Transport Minister Ali Subehmat, Prince Hassan toured the headquarters of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company and the Jordan Ports Corporation (JPC) and the Ministry of Supply's grain silos and cold stores in Aqaba.

Also included in the tour was a visit to the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company plant south of Aqaba, where the Crown Prince met with JPC Director Ahmad Fawzi Abu Nowar and other officials.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibition

* Arabic Book Exhibition and sale, at the Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives.

Magic Show

* By Fred Maro, at the Haya Arts Centre at 4 p.m. Organised by the Goethe Institute, with Lufthansa and the Haya Arts Centre.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Algerian official arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Algerian Civil Defence Chief Mohammad Noureddin Ibn Nuheidi arrived here Friday for a visit to Jordan expected to last several days. He was met at the airport by Civil Defence Director Khaled Al Tarawneh and several of his senior aides.

Seminar set on English

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day conference on the teaching of English and English literature in Arab universities will open at the University of Jordan on April 10. Fifty specialists from various Arab and foreign universities will participate in the conference, which will hear 29 research papers dealing with problems facing Arab people in learning English, according to Dr. Abd Dahan, chairman of the committee preparing for the conference. He said the University of Jordan will present eight research papers dealing with the philosophy behind, and syllabi used in, English teaching at Arab universities, as well as the teaching of English outside these universities.

E. German shippers to meet

AMMAN (Petra) — A conference of agents for East German maritime companies operating in western Europe and the Red Sea will open here on Monday. According to Mr. Amin Qawar, one agent of these companies in Jordan, the conference, held here for the first time, is designed to encourage other international maritime companies to hold their conferences in Jordan. He said that East German companies are among major shippers operating to Jordan via Aqaba.

Seminar to look at loans

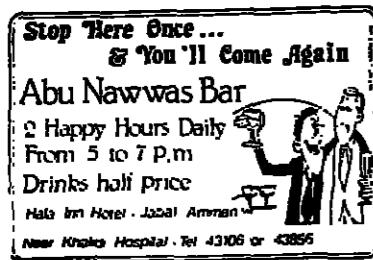
AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on lending and financing through cooperatives, and conducting feasibility studies on projects, will open at the Cooperative Institute in Amman Saturday. Twenty-five participants from Jordanian cooperatives will be oriented on financial analysis in assessing loan requests, means of defining the size of loans to be granted to cooperative members and other related topics.

Labour aide to Morocco

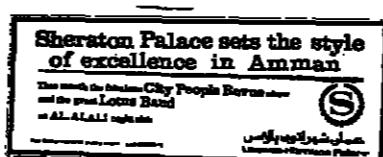
AMMAN (J.T.) — Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jaber left for Rabat Thursday to hold talks with officials of the Moroccan employment ministry on the implementation of a Jordanian-Moroccan agreement on labour-related affairs. The agreement was initialled in Amman two weeks ago. During his two-week stay in Morocco, Dr. Abdul Jaber is scheduled to deliver lectures at the Moroccan national administration college on Arab social and economic development.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS & BARS



HOTELS



TRANSPORTATION



AQABA

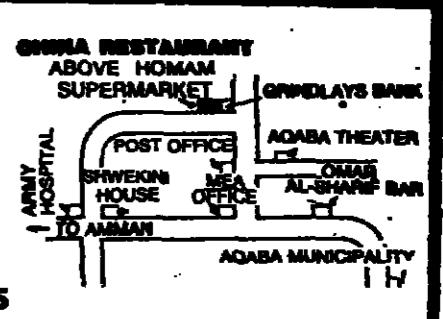


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MISCELLANEOUS



JORDAN

**JD 823,000
Mafraq housing
contract signed**

AMMAN (J.T.) — A local firm, Building and Roads Preparation Company, is to construct 104 housing units at Mafraq at a cost of JD 823,000, according to an agreement signed here Thursday.

The project, to be completed in 20 months, will comprise 26 two-storey buildings, of which each floor will contain two flats.

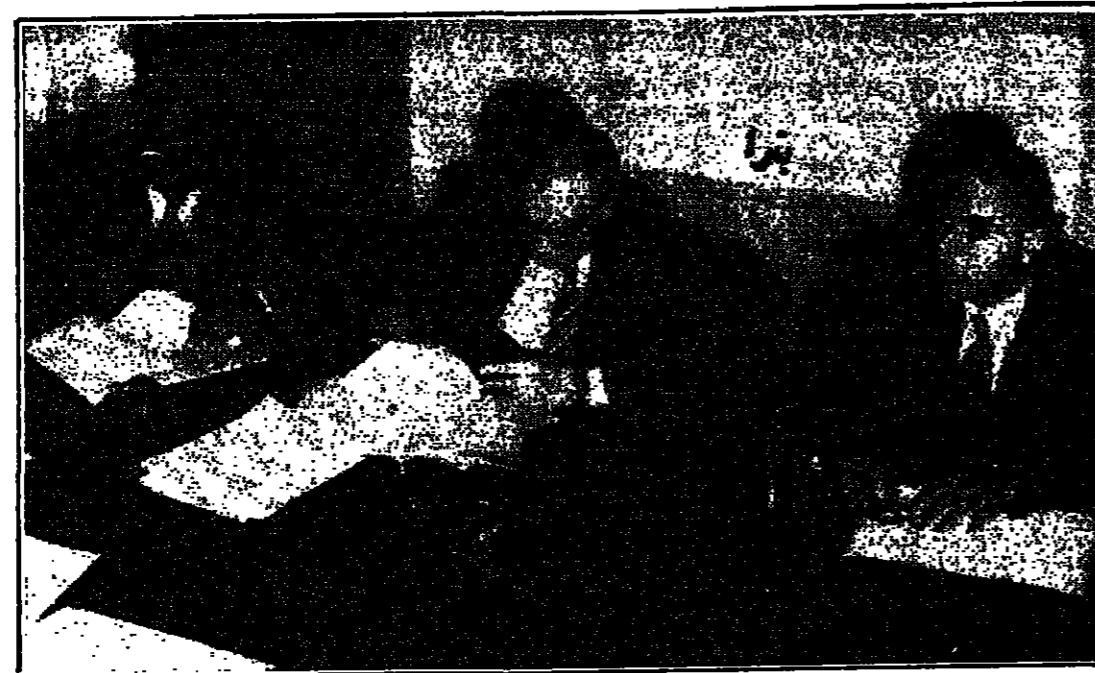
Jordanian civil servants will get the most benefit from this project, according to Housing Corporation Acting Director Tareq Bushnaq, who signed the agreement, with the firm's director, Mr. Michel Al Qasir.

**Students build
Suweileh centre**

AMMAN (Petra) — Students at the University of Jordan's Sociology Department Thursday embarked on the construction of a public park and a children's library, as well as a literacy centre, at Suweileh.

The project, to be set up on a four-dunum plot owned by Suweileh Municipality, will be financed totally through contributions from local inhabitants.

The Jordanian Armed Forces will help in constructing the project, and the municipality will supply the centre with water, electricity and other services.



Housing Corporation Acting Director Tareq Bushnaq and Mr. Michel Al Qasir sign an agreement for

Ibrahim, E. German**discuss Palestine issues**

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim on Thursday received Deputy Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic Klaus Willemer, and his delegation.

Mr. Ibrahim explained to the German visitors the latest developments in the occupied Arab territories, Israel's policy of aggression and its plans to seize its hands on Arab lands to build more settlements. He also explained to them Israel's scheme to enforce a "civilian administration" in the West Bank and Gaza in preparation for annexing them and applying autonomy according to Israel's understandings.

Mr. Ibrahim stressed his government's support for Arab causes and Palestinian rights. He also stressed his government's condemnation of the arbitrary Israeli practices in the occupied territories, reiterating its belief in the Palestinian people's right to determine their future and establish an independent state on their national soil.

On Thursday, a book exhibition opened at the Islamic Educational College, also on the occasion of National Book week. Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni opened the exhibition, which displays a large collection of old and modern books, and includes a special children's corner and another for showing films depicting the development of libraries in Jordan.

According to Dr. Sharas, those buying books at the exhibition will get discounts of up to 50 per cent.

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day seminar on books and national documentation will open at the Islamic Educational College in Amman Saturday. According to Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives (DNLDA) Director Ahmad Sharas, the seminar is part of his department's programme for National Book Week and National Culture Year.

Participating in the seminar, which will be opened by Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar, are several specialists in libraries and documentation from Jordan and Iraq, and one from the British Museum Library.



Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem (right) and Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Gheorghe Dolgu meet Thursday (Petra photo)

Qasem, Romanian aide confer

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qasem on Thursday received Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Gheorghe Dolgu. They discussed the current situation, and the dangers threatening peace and security, in the region as a result of Israel's policy of aggression and expansion, its acts of repression against Arab citizens in the occupied Arab lands, building more settlements, bringing in more Jewish immigrants and displacing and evicting Arab citizens.

They also discussed Israel's policy of Judaizing and annexing Arab lands, and the Zionist state's concept of security, which threatens the whole region. The meeting was also attended by Romanian Ambassador in Amman Andrei Cervenovici and a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials.

World Wildlife Fund official due

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mr. Hemot Janguis, regional director for projects at the World Wildlife Fund of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), is due here Sunday for a 10-day visit to Jordan.

He will tour a number of projects being carried out at the Azraq and Shomari wildlife reserves by the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) with IUCN participation, RSCN President Anis Mu'asher told the Jordan Times.

He said that IUCN has already supplied the RSCN with heavy machinery and equipment worth \$100,000, which is being used at the Azraq and Shomari reserves.

Arab Wings: Jordan's fast flying carpet

Text and photos
by Suzanne Zu'mut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

WORLD-RENNED heart transplant surgeon Christian Barnard used it for a quick trip from Amman to Aqaba, first astronaut to set foot on the moon Neil Armstrong flew it from Amman to Istanbul and popular Arab singer Samira Tawfiq jetted it from Damascus to Amman.

Like many other famous personalities, too numerous to name, they have found out that a very efficient, quick and comfortable way to meet a deadline is by flying Arab Wings, the Middle East's first executive jet charter service. Others who have discovered the responsive services of this Amman-based modern "flying carpet" include government officials, journalists and politicians from all over the world.

The businessman, though, is Arab Wings' major customer. In today's competitive world of commerce, he needs rapid eye-to-eye communication with contractor and customer. Too often the restrictions of set airline schedules limit the flexibility and speed with which one can make important contacts. The up-to-date entrepreneur, therefore, needs his own air-taxi system which is capable of taking him exactly where he wants at exactly the time he wants.

The supersonic Concorde may deliver the businessman to Bahrain from London in a mere four hours and 45 minutes. But it can be another eight to 12 hours before he can get to Dubai, Riyadh or other Gulf business centres using scheduled connections. Saving the highly-paid executives' time makes the higher cost of transport insignificant.

It is with this concept as a basis for its services that Arab Wings went into operation in May 1975. Its fleet now consists of American-made executive jets; two Learjet 35As and three roomier Sabreliners 75As, all with a capacity of up to eight passengers and with the speed of any other jet. They are based in Amman, where the company's headquarters are, Bahrain and Dubai, offering a 24-hour-a-day service.

The businessman's time is further saved by using the confidential privacy of the cabin for business discussions or sales presentations. Each plane seat is designed to track or swivel a full 180 degrees to a club seating arrangement for meetings.

An Arab Wing official pointed out that many of the company's flights are one day trips flying executives to meetings in two or more Gulf business centres and taking them home the same night. "The Arab businessman is rapidly learning the real cost of time wasted waiting for connecting flights, long check-in lines and unnecessary overnight stops," he observed.

Ready to fly

Arab Wings is an incorporated private company, with 88 per cent of its shares owned by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and the other 12 per cent by Oman.



Avionics technicians Danilo DeJesus and Jeryes Shubat man Arab Wings' advanced avionics shop

hours behind him and the first officer with a minimum of 2,000 hours, take care of the various needs of the passengers.

"It is easier to fly the big planes," remarked Captain Jones, who is fleet captain and Sabreliner captain in addition to his executive post. He elaborated saying that airline pilots have the assistance of the navigator, engineer and cabin crew, "but in these executive jets the two-man flight deck crew has to take care of everything on board, including serving drinks and food." Captain Jones emphasized the need to maintain a smooth relationship all round on a plane this size brings the crew in direct contact with the passenger. He added that besides their responsibility on board, the crew may sometimes have to do ground handling for the customers.

According to Dr. Abdul Rahim Malhas, the medical director of AWFA, the Flying Ambulance is equipped to handle all medical emergencies and the few surgical

ones that are liable to occur aboard an aircraft during the transfer of patients. Of course, the patient from the Gulf who chartered a Lear overnight to pay a visit to his dentist in London did not require much in terms of preparation and medical equipment.

Thirty-eight of a total of 65 Arab Wings employees work in the Maintenance and Engineering Department, equipped with its own hangar and engine and avionics shops. This department is responsible for the servicing and inspection of all the company's planes, as well as the private jets owned by other Middle East operators. It also has a contract for the Royal Jordanian Air Academy fleet of 15 light training aircraft.

The company's maintenance centre is the only Rockwell Sabreliner designated centre for aircraft repair operating in the Middle East. It has also been approved as a service centre for two aircraft avionics equipment manufacturers — Rockwell-Collins and King Radio Corporation — and expects soon to be authorised by a third — Bendix.

Arab Wings has submitted an application to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for a repair station certification. Negotiations towards this end started about a week ago. Mr. Haddadin stated that the aim of Arab Wings is to set up its maintenance and engineering department as a maintenance service centre for privately owned executive jet aircraft and other light aviation aircraft in the Middle East. "We have increased our maintenance service, but only at a limited level," he said. "Our aim is to get complete servicing or scheduled maintenance inspection," he added.

Having been in a responsible position with Arab Wings maintenance and engineering department since the company was established in 1975, Mr. Haddadin is very proud to display two awards that his company acquired the last two years. One is the National Business Aircraft Association (NBAA) Safety Award for 1980 and, a year later, the Knight Guards from the Rockwell-Sabreliner division for three years of safe operation.



Capt. R.K. Jones in the cockpit of one of the charter service's Learjets

Today's weather

It will be hot, with medium and high clouds. Winds will be light and variable. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	13	27
Aqaba	16	33
Deserts	11	31
Jordan Valley	18	32

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 25, Aqaba 32. Humidity readings: Amman 20 per cent, Aqaba 22 per cent.

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- (1) Female secretary:
— Arabic and English typing.
— Filing and telex, with good command of English.
- (2) Baker with experience.

Please contact tel. 65121-4 (personnel manager).

Job 1, in 1/10

Jerash restoration work proceeds at several spots

AMMAN (Petra) — Department of Antiquities teams have embarked on restoration work at the ancient Roman city of Jerash, a department spokesman said Wednesday.

He said the teams have already carried out repairs at the hippodrome near the triumphal arch of the Decapolis city, and have constructed walls along its main eastern thoroughfare. Other teams are at work now in the northern sector of the city to unearth artefacts prior to reconstruction work on the northern amphitheatre and the ancient Roman baths, the spokesman said.

The work under way, he said, is part of the department's five-year plan to restore the city, employing for the purpose local and foreign expertise. The department recently appealed to international organizations to help it plan and implement the restoration work.

Meanwhile, the department announced that its teams have completed archaeological survey operations at Wadi Al Hasa in southern Jordan and at Bayir, in the southeast of the country, prior to conducting excavations.

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Who decides?

NOW THAT Israel has refused permission for a senior aide of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington to meet the ousted Palestinian mayors of Ramallah and Nablus, we await the response of the British government. The Israeli excuse for refusing the meeting was that the two mayors had been ousted from their posts by the Israeli military occupation authorities, and therefore, being no longer in office, there was no reason for the British official to meet with them. That is, of course, the Orwellian logic of the highest order. The British (and Arab) people remember dearly when Great Britain gave refuge and radio facilities to the exiled French leadership during World War Two. Britain would thus appear to accept without argument the principle that an illegal government installed by an occupation authority remains just that -- illegal, and without value. Furthermore, visiting diplomats regularly meet with people who are not office holders, and thus the Israeli argument that the two mayors should not be visited because they no longer hold office is equally hollow.

The underlying point at stake here is simply: Does Israel control the minds and actions of the British government in the same manner that it obviously controls the minds and actions of the American government? With the exception of a few irrational acts by the always enchanting Mrs. Thatcher, we suspect not. Yet we would like to see an appropriately diplomatic response from the British government, affirming both this fact and that Israeli actions in the occupied territories are emphatically not endorsed by London, as well as the reality that there are still some Western powers who value their sense of honour and dignity in the face of the indignities imposed upon them by the forces of political Zionism.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Carrington's visit unfruitful

AL RA'I: Lord Carrington's talks in Israel, which followed those of French President Mitterrand at the beginning of March, are another step in the Euro-Israeli dialogue expected to continue with the forthcoming visits to Israel by Italian and West German foreign ministers. It has been evident that this Euro-Israeli dialogue has not succeeded in lessening the Israeli intransigence. Far from it, the Israeli officials are exploiting this dialogue to consolidate their denial of the rights of the Palestinian people and to step up the tendentious campaign they are launching to dehumanise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

It is clear that waiting for positive results of such a dialogue is a mirage particularly because the European stand is a theoretical one which has never been interpreted into action; and here one must recall that the negative Arab stand has had its important influence on the European stand. The Arab stand is the only effective factor that can turn the European stand towards action if the Arabs were to measure up to the challenges, or else the best the Arabs could get from Europe would not exceed useless denunciation of the Israeli practices.

This is not a call on the Arabs to refrain from seeking international support. This means that they must do their best to encourage and develop international support to become practical, but this will never be possible unless the Arabs establish a strong stand that can face up to the challenges. The Arabs must realise that Jordan's call for accomplishing the unity of Arab fil and action must be heeded and that only then could they regain their rights and their territories. If the Arabs are serious in their attempt to defend their dignity, existence and the future of their generations, they have no alternative but to follow this road.

Europe talks with forked tongue

AL DUSTOUR: It seems that Lord Carrington's visit to Israel has not effected a tangible change in the "traditional" British stand on the Middle East problem. The British stand towards the issue does not differ from that of the rest of the European countries despite the fact that Britain shoulders a moral and a legal responsibility towards the Palestinian people because, as Lord Carrington knows very well, Britain prepared for the hatching of the Hebrew state during the British Mandate in Palestine. Lord Carrington also knows that Britain is the state that came up with the Balfour Declaration which Menachem Begin still considers as a British commitment to support Israel. But it seems that Lord Carrington chooses to ignore the fact that the declaration stipulated for the establishment of a Jewish "homeland" in Palestine on the condition that it should not affect the interests, existence and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Hence, it is very strange to see that Lord Carrington's statements should approach the French stand which says that the settlement of the conflict is the responsibility of the people of the region when Lord Carrington understands that Israel does not want a settlement and that it enjoys the power to foil any proposed solution. But we must not forget that Lord Carrington has refused to abandon the Venice Declaration principles, has felt sceptical about the validity and results of autonomy, and called for self-determination of the Palestinian people. What we have against him is that he called for a Palestinian recognition of Israel and of its right to exist instead of first calling on Israel to recognise the existence of the Palestinian people and their right to live on their land. How could he ask the victim to recognise the rights of the aggressor?

A plan for Palestine

By Wolf Blitzer

In the following article, reprinted from the *Jerusalem Post*, the writer reports on a detailed proposal for establishing a Palestinian state in the West Bank. The report was prepared by a group of State Department officials.

A GROUP of career State Department officials has circulated a detailed proposal for the creation of an independent Palestinian state as the new basis for an alternative U.S. policy towards resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The plan has been published in the spring 1982 issue of the State Department's Open Forum journal, an unclassified quarterly widely distributed throughout the State Department and its overseas posts.

The Open Forum was created in 1967 to bring "new or alternative foreign policy views to the Secretary of State and other senior officials." According to its charter, it also "stimulates foreign affairs professionals to think, discuss, and write on foreign policy questions, including those falling outside, their assigned responsibilities."

An editorial note in the current publication acknowledged that the proposal for a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza Strip -- with Jerusalem becoming the joint capital of Israel and Palestine -- "goes beyond current U.S. policy. But that is the purpose of the open forum -- to provide a context in which new or alternative policy options can be freely and creatively expressed."

The editorial note pointed out that more detailed versions of the papers justifying a Palestinian state "have been distributed to policy-makers working on Middle East issues... The Open Forum

hopes that the proposals of the Palestinian-Israeli working group contribute to the in-house dialogue on this crucial issue."

U.S. officials stressed that the proposal reflects only the personal views of the authors and not the State Department. The Open Forum itself does not take formal positions on issues.

But knowledgeable insiders acknowledged that there is widespread sympathy among State Department specialists on the Middle East for the position outlined in the Open Forum.

The Palestinian-Israeli working group consisted of Larry Roeder, Jr. who was born in Beirut and who currently serves in the office of East-West trade of the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs; Franklin C. Marcus, who studied at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem before joining the State Department's foreign service; Henry Sizer, who has spent most of his diplomatic career in the Arab World and is presently in the United Nations political affairs office of the Bureau of International Organisation Affairs; and Melinda Kimble, an economics officer whose assignments have included Cairo and who is currently the energy and technology officer in the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

They concluded that the Palestinians "will be satisfied with nothing less than true independence for the territories occ-

upied by Israel since 1967. Just as other 'peoples' have done before them, the Palestinians today are struggling for one thing above all else: the powerful idea of 'self-determination' or 'sovereignty.' In the 20th century, that means an independent state."

The authors said that Israel's security concerns "could be met by a wide spectrum of practical arrangements which would not violate Palestinian sovereignty as long as the essential attributes of a state (territory, a flag, a government, exchanging ambassadors, etc.) were left intact."

Among these arrangements, they said, would be an Israeli right to station security forces on the West Bank "in return for the intangible but precious concession of 'sovereignty,' which the Palestinians value above all else."

Regarding the future status of Jerusalem, they insisted that the city cannot be redivided. Instead, an undivided Jerusalem should serve as a dual capital for both Israel and the new Palestinian state.

They said that the U.S. "should inform the parties of its desire to recognise a common capital and make clear that the transfer of any embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem would be contingent upon a treaty of peace negotiated between the Israelis and the Palestinians."

In the proposal, the authors put forward a detailed formula for joint Israel-Palestinian administration of Jerusalem to the point of suggesting that "it may be advisable to have a city manager selected from the International Association of City Managers. Such a person, especially if neither Israeli nor Palestinian, could be more effective than an elected

mayor."

They also argued that a new Palestinian state could become moderate and pro-Western if the U.S. "should support early on" its creation.

"Its eventual emergence is nearly inevitable, given the power of the concept of national self-determination and the passionate support for such a state throughout the Third World," they said.

"If we and the Israelis continue to frustrate this tide, the result may in fact live up to our worst fears -- an uncompromising, anti-American Palestine tied to the Soviets in the midst of an Arab World that is increasingly bitter toward the United States."

"But if we seize the moment, we can capitalise on the evident desire of the relatively moderate Palestinians to deal with the U.S. and the obvious desire of the Saudis, Kuwaitis, Egyptians and other moderate Arabs to insure a responsible and stable Palestine."

The proposal went on to suggest that Israeli settlers be permitted to remain on the West Bank. "To encourage Israeli acceptance of the peace agreement and to provide another measure of security for Israel, the Palestinians should allow Jewish settlers to remain on the West Bank. All settlers would be guaranteed human rights, including the right to travel anywhere in Palestine and the right to travel to and from Israel."

"Such an initiative on the part of the Palestinians would be an extraordinary show of good faith to the Israelis and thus would make Israeli acceptance of the treaty of peace easier. It would also provide an excellent means for Israeli intelligence within the Palestinian state. The settlements would be allowed only defensive weapons, such as rifles and machine-guns."

The proposal continued: "In recognition of the unique character of the Jewish settlements, the Palestinian constitution would allow issues of family status, religious affairs, or family disputes to be adjudicated by the appropriate religious courts. However, as residents of Palestine, the settlers would be expected to obey Palestinian civil and criminal law in all other matters."

In arguing that a new Palestinian state would be economically viable, the authors said that both Israel and Jordan were once not considered economically viable, yet they have managed to survive. If a Palestinian state brought peace to the region, "the Western donor community and the Gulf Arab states would have great incentive to provide the necessary capital" to maintain its viability.

Israel itself, they added, would benefit economically because the need to maintain "massive military expenditures... would decline." In addition, they said, Israel would no longer be burdened with the cost of administering the West Bank and Gaza.

"Israel currently spends a substantial portion of its budget maintaining military and police forces in the West Bank and Gaza and subsidising the settlement of Israeli civilians primarily on the West Bank," they said. "As these costs are hidden in the budget for political reasons, the Israeli public has shown no real concern."

"In sum," it concluded, "establishing a Palestinian state makes the soundest economic sense for all the parties involved. Only with peace can Palestine, Israel and the rest of the region maximise their economic potential. Peace and statehood are essential elements of prosperity."



President Habib Bourguiba

Flood of U.S. arms to Tunisia

By Claudia Wright

NEW YORK — Habib Bourguiba, at 82 the grand old man of Arab politics, president of Tunisia since 1956, the staunchest friend of the West in North Africa, is passing from the political scene.

Uncertain about the future, the Reagan administration has decided on a policy of delivering to Tunisia fighter aircraft, tanks and missiles to try to guarantee that Bourguiba's successors will be pro-U.S. — a repetition of a policy conceived more than 20 years ago.

There is no sign that the administration has learned the lessons of North Africa's recent past, nor that it understands how U.S. arms will disturb the delicate balance of internal forces — among military unions, Islamic fundamentalists, Arab nationalists — that Bourguiba has preserved over the years.

In its lack of historical perspective and its military pre-occupations, the Reagan administration's plan contains the seeds of disaster for U.S. influence in Tunisia.

In 1959 President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Committee to Study the U.S. Military Assistance Programme prepared a report that told the president to "strengthen Bourguiba by giving him prestige weapons, such as tanks and armoured vehicles, which would make him the strongest single Arab leader in the Maghreb."

Eisenhower was worried about the threat to Tunisia posed by President Nasser of Egypt, and by the Algerian National Liberation Front, which was fighting the French. Today the primary U.S. concern is Libya and Col. Qaddafi.

This year the Reagan administration has offered — and Congress has approved — credits for the sale of a squadron of F-5E and F-5F aircraft to Tunisia; next year, Tunisia hopes to obtain 54 M-60 tanks, and, in following years, other weaponry. In exchange for a U.S. promise of military intervention if Tunisia requests help, Bourguiba has agreed to provide U.S. air and naval forces to Tunisian ports and airfields.

The military tie with the United States provides the disunited Tunisian opposition with a unifying issue; by repressing conventional politics and driving his opponent underground, Bourguiba will leave behind violent anti-Americanism as the only road to power.

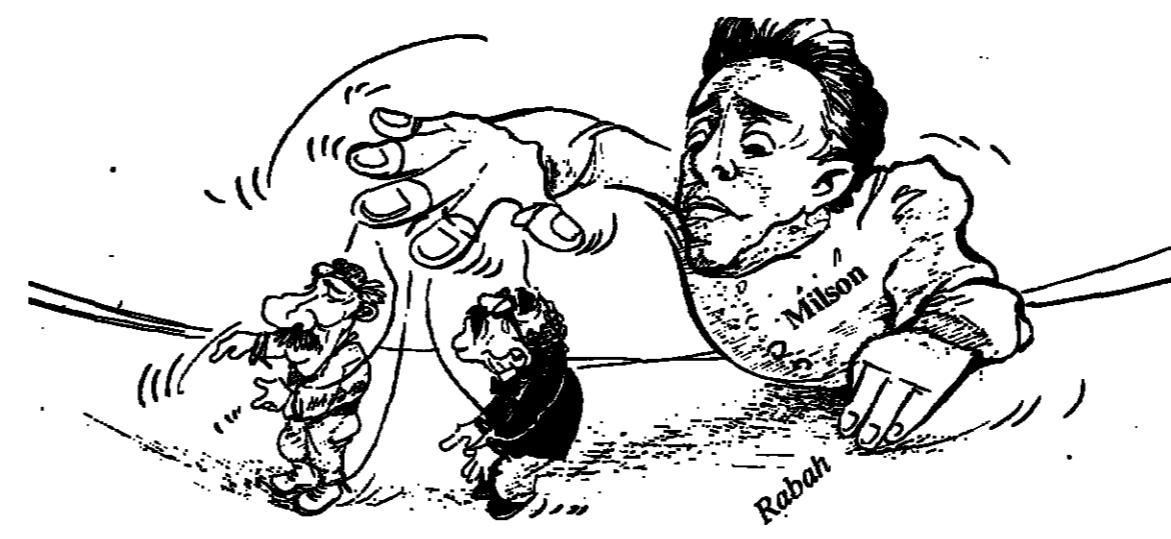
Unlike the Eisenhower plan, the Reagan arms are not a grant but must be paid for on terms the ailing Tunisian economy can afford. Even with substantial Saudi Arabian subsidies, the cost of U.S. weaponry will threaten the government's education and welfare programmes, and so stimulate economic distress and adverse public reactions.

To many Cabinet ministers at the political opposition, the rationale of the Reagan plan is misguided. Although Col. Qaddafi is not popular among Tunisian they do not consider Libya a threat to the country's security that Washington claims it is.

They are primarily concerned with the deteriorating economy and see normalisation of Tunisian relations with Qaddafi — an outflow of Libyan investment, an outflow of Tunisian exports and workers as a more practical and cheap solution to their problems than U.S.-backed military confrontation. The "Libyan threat" regarded in Tunisia as a deviation populated by pro-U.S. contenders for Bourguiba power.

The lesson Bourguiba always understood, and the Eisenhower administration accepted, was that the best security for Tunisia was investment, employment and economic growth. For a quarter of a century the United States' relationship with Tunisia has been built on economic assistance ahead of arms. If the Reagan administration sticks to its plan, the will be nothing but arms and debt — and mounting insecurity.

The writer is Washington correspondent for *The New Statesman* and a fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. This article was adapted from the New York Times from a previous issue of Foreign Policy.



The Kissinger conundrum

BOOK REVIEW

Years of Upheaval, by Henry Kissinger, Weidenfeld and Nicolson and Michael Joseph.

By Ian Davidson

The horrid fascination of Dr. Henry Kissinger's memoirs is that they so exactly mirror the public figure that we used to see so often on our television screens, jetting into some capital, emerging from some negotiating chamber, dominating some press conference: Clever, tireless, verbose, ponderous, pedagogical and insatiably insecure, and the whole conveyed in a style that gives new meaning to the word "prose." To spend 1,200 pages in the company of such an outsize figure is not unalloyed pleasure, but it is an interesting experience at a certain level; among other things, it prompts the question whether his achievements were ever as great as they were once cracked up to be.

The events described in the new, second volume are less glamorous than those recounted in the first. Whereas The White House Years chronicled Nixon's first term, with the opening of American relations with China, the conclusion of the first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union, and the settlement of the Vietnam War, Years of Upheaval covers a shorter period, until Nixon's resignation in 1974, and is largely concerned with the Middle East war, the first oil shock, the abortive Year of Europe — and Watergate.

Nixon-haters will no doubt pore over those passages dealing with Watergate, to see if they can catch Henry Kissinger in trying to cover up his own involvement in the scandal. Not being an unconditional Nixon-hater, nor an expert in all the ins and outs of Watergate, I cannot throw much light on this question, though it does seem to me that if Kissinger's role in, for example, the wiretapping episode, was as peripheral and subordinate as he says

he protests his innocence rather too vehemently — just as he did in his first volume.

The same goes for the fall of Salvador Allende, the left-wing Chilean leader who was succeeded by the Pinochet regime. Kissinger argues that Allende had far too little democratic legitimacy to justify his sweeping left-wing programme, but asserts, at length and with passion, that it was not the intervention of the U.S. which brought him down.

Well, there was a "haphazard and amateurish exploration" of a military coup, but it was called off before Allende's inauguration.

Thereafter, Chile was destabilised not by the U.S., but by the Chilean President. Whether or not Kissinger is massaging the facts at the margin, he is certainly straining every nerve to present them in the best light. But more interesting, perhaps, than the "truth" is the acute sensitivity with which, in this episode and in those concerning Watergate, Kissinger is reacting to any imputation of dishonour. The image that emerges is not that of a cool practitioner of *real-politik*, a ruthless bureaucratic bully, but of a deeply insecure man, conscious of being a brilliant *arriviste* precariously placed at the interface between the realities of power and the rhetoric of American democratic values.

This is perhaps why he gives such a charitable portrait of that other *arriviste*, Richard Nixon, in whom he finds error, weakness and a dislocated personality, but whom he refrains from condemning for all his international failings. Kissinger remains conscious of his subordinate role as presidential appointee — a foreigner, to boot — and in awe of the presidential office.

In the closing scenes of the drama, a few suggested I invoke the 25th amendment to the constitution and declare the president incapacitated. It was unthinkable. It was not only that a presidential appointee had no moral right to force his president to resign; it would also be an unbearable historical burden for a friend-him.

sources.... The American perception of international affairs has traditionally been Manichean: Relations between states are either peaceful or warlike — there is no comfortable position in between."

A case in point is the Middle East war. The massive American airlift to Israel, and Kissinger's remorseless shuttle diplomacy between the antagonists, undoubtedly tipped the balance first in favour of a ceasefire, and then in favour of disengagement. But undoubtedly, too, Kissinger gives way to an unholly glee over the manner in which the Russians were faced down, and elbowed out of any significant role in the conclusion of that war. "Only we could deliver." The question is whether what America delivered was not primarily episodic, through "the application of common sense and the commitment of resources." The only structural changes which have taken place in the Middle East in the eight years since then have been brought about by the local actors, starting with President Anwar Sadat.

There may have been good and sufficient reasons — starting with the efficiency of the negotiating process — for jostling the Russians out of the disengagement talks. But while one can only endorse Kissinger's rejection of traditional American Manicheism, it is hard to feel that he had worked out an effective general strategy for handling U.S.-Soviet relations.

Take the notorious concept of "linkage." Kissinger rightly denies Senator Jackson's attempt to use trade negotiations as a lever to secure a change in an internal Soviet policy (emigration), but he clings to the view that linkage can be used to moderate external Soviet policies. Yet his position here is not coherent, nor is it consistent with experience.

"We did not believe that trade itself could moderate Soviet conduct.... We believed, however, that Soviet restraint would be more solidly based if reinforced by positive instruments including

ECONOMY

EEC still helps Poland with subsidised food sales

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Economic Community (EEC) is still making subsidised food sales to Poland, more than three months after the military clampdown, EEC sources said Friday.

As a protest against last December's declaration of martial law in Poland, the 10 common market countries decided in January to suspend new food sales at subsidised prices to Warsaw while keeping to ostensibly short-term contracts already signed.

They decided to switch money originally earmarked for food subsidies to non-government organisations such as the Red Cross and Caritas, for distribution of humanitarian aid to the Polish people.

But the sources said senior EEC officials are still debating how to wrap up the community's obligations under sales contracts signed before the army takeover on Dec. 13, involving a package of about 125,000 tonnes of cereals, 5,000 tonnes of rice and 2,000 tonnes of milk powder.

The package, known in official jargon as "Tranche 3A," should have been sent in December.

The Polish government has used special West German credits, granted to finance the food purchase, in order to buy other goods such as industrial equipment.

Now Poland, which owes the west several billion dollars, does not have enough foreign exchange to pay for the remaining sub-

sidised food. It has told the community it will need further credits the sources said.

At a meeting of the EEC countries' permanent representatives in Brussels Thursday officials were trying to decide whether to grant Warsaw's request, and if so, which countries should make the food sales.

U.S. jobless reach 9%

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. unemployment rate rose to 9 per cent in March, equaling the highest level since the Second World War, the government said Friday.

The number of Americans without jobs rose by 279,000 to almost 9.9 million last month, pushing up the unemployment rate from 8.8 per cent in February, the labour department said.

The March figure matched the post-war record of nine per cent reached in May, 1975, when the country was also in a major recession.

Some two million Americans have lost their jobs since the current recession began last July. The unemployment rate then stood at 7.2 per cent.

The Labour Department also reported Friday that the number of people working part-time because full-time jobs were not available rose to a record 5.7 million in March.

The department said 1.3 million so-called discouraged workers, those who feel jobs are not available, had simply stopped looking for work in the first quarter of 1982.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan last night predicted a March unemployment rate of nine per cent, but he agreed with the assessment of Murray Weidenbaum, another White House economic adviser, that the recession had reached its trough.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market was firm, but trading continued quiet and rises were exaggerated by the thin conditions, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 2.3 at 572.4.

Imperial Group touched 100p after news of the sale of some trading interests, before settling at 98.2p higher on balance. GEC rose 10p to 837 while Bowater and Plessey both gained 4p. Glaxo was up 6p ahead of Monday's interim results and banks, weak of late on fears of new tax measures, added 2p or 3p.

Gold shares ended mixed with a firmer bias while North Americans tended firmer.

The steeper tone of sterling helped government bonds but closing gains were limited to around 1/4 point, dealers said.

Cawoods, which confirmed Thursday it was in discussions which could lead to a bid, added 18p to 288 after 292. Ultramar and Charter Cons, both tipped as likely suitors, both lost 5p. Lasmo, in which Cawoods is a stakeholder, added 22p to 344.

British Aerospace fell 2p on profit taking, but Babcock ended a penny higher at 113 after 110, both after reporting good 1981 results earlier this week. Ladbroke recovered 3p of Thursday's fall which followed results.

France appeared to be eager to send at least some of the cereals and to provide credits for this purpose, the sources said.

Under arrangement discussed but not finally endorsed Thursday, Poland would get about 60,000 tonnes of cereals at a rate 15 per cent below world prices.

Last month, about four million dollars were still available in the EEC budget for subsidies on the food sales. Any money left over after subsidies had been paid could be switched to humanitarian aid, the sources added.

Gulf Oil Corporation negotiates compromise Nigerian oil purchase

NEW YORK (R) — The Gulf Oil Corporation (GOC), faced with possible reprisals from Kuwait, is negotiating a compromise on its wish to phase out purchases of Nigerian oil, sources close to the company say.

One source said Gulf, a major purchaser from Nigeria, lost \$200 million by continuing to buy Nigerian oil for five months last year when it cost more than the world market price. "They cannot afford to do that again," he said.

The sources said Thursday that Gulf's need for Nigerian oil had been reduced by its move into the North Sea area where oil of similar quality now cost \$31 a barrel, \$4.50 less than Nigeria's.

They said a Gulf official now in Lagos had originally been instructed to tell the Nigerians that the company would suspend all shipments of Nigerian oil unless the price were reduced.

But a source said strong threats from Kuwait, which supplies Gulf with much of its oil, forced the company to change the official's instructions.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah said last weekend that Western oil companies would face sanctions from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) unless they stopped pressing Nigeria to cut its price.

The sources said Gulf officials had not yet heard the outcome of Thursday's talks in Lagos but they expected the short-term result to be a compromise which satisfied neither side.

They said the Gulf negotiator was offering Nigeria a sliding scale of options under which the amount of oil it would buy would depend on the price.

Officially the company would

only say that the situation in Nigeria was fluid.

Nigeria's oil production is believed to have dropped from 1.1 million to between 600,000 and 700,000 barrels a day since OPEC agreed on March 19 to try to hold prices at present levels.

Paris unemployment rate drops

PARIS (R) — Unemployment in France fell below two million in March for the first time since October, according to provisional figures Friday which government officials said showed its policies were beginning to succeed.

The Labour Ministry said that unadjusted unemployment dropped nearly two per cent to 1,966,000 in March from February's 2,005,800. However, when adjusted for seasonal variations, there was a rise of 0.7 per cent to 1,969,000. Final figures are due in two weeks.

After breaking the two-million barrier in October, the number of people out of work peaked at 2,034,000 in January as the recession pushed up jobless figures to record levels throughout the European Common Market.

France's Socialist government has made the fight against unemployment its main economic priority and government officials said Friday its policies were beginning to work.

Economic gloom lingers over Uruguay

By Jimmy Burns

MONTEVIDEO — The economic and political gloom that has hung over Uruguay over the past decade has prompted a steady emigrant stream from the country. The exodus continues, and few Uruguayans ever return.

About 12 per cent of the population of this small country sandwiched between the continent's two giants, Argentina and Brazil, have left over the past decade. They have fled political persecution, or have gone in search of economic opportunities.

Opportunities at home remain depressed. After GDP growth averaging 4.8 per cent over the past six years, Uruguay has been plunged into deep recession. The economy grew by a meagre 1.3 per cent in 1981, and growth this year is expected to be even slower.

The downtown has been similar to that in neighbouring Argentina although the extent of the current crisis is greater in at least one important respect: Uruguay, unlike Argentina, has few natural resources to fall back on.

Traditionally, cattle ranching has been Uruguay's main export earner, but this year the country's farmers are facing acute problems which are partly of the farmers' own making.

The government removed all controls on meat price in 1978. The measure was warmly welcomed by meat producers who expected the free market to lead to higher prices. Encouraged by an upward trend in international beef prices, they borrowed heavily, expanding their herds and speculating in such things as property and passenger cars.

With the fall in international meat prices, meat producers have been badly caught out. They have blamed their problems on an overvalued currency and the government's exchange rate policies.

The agricultural sector's difficulties have been further aggravated by continuing high interest rates.

In what was seen at the time as a significant deviation from the regime's orthodox liberal economic policies, the newly installed President, General Gregorio Alvarez, last October intervened in negotiations between farms and the banks and approved a package of fiscal and financial incentives for the agricultural sector.

However, recent statements by the farmers' main representative body, the Federacion Rural, show that despite capital injection by the state of about US\$60 million and improved debt financing terms, the sector still regards itself as being in deep crisis.

The livestock sector's total outstanding debt is put at over US\$1 billion, and over a third of this is overdue. The mood was dramatically summarised by one foreign banker in Montevideo: "A number of our clients have either died from heart attacks or blown their brains out."

Government policy has been similarly blamed for the plight of the industrial sector. Until the armed forces assumed power in 1973 Uruguayan domestic industry survived largely because of government protection. Tariff walls were as high as 600 per cent. In 1979 progress in reducing dut-

ies was formalised by a programme aimed at establishing a standard tariff of 35 per cent on all imported goods by 1985.

Uruguayan banks have in the past made handsome profits out of a total freedom in both interest and exchange rate markets. But there are signs that a number of them are beginning to feel the strain. The proportion of bad debts in the portfolio of a number of banks has grown uncomfortably in recent months and some report claim that at least six Uruguayan banks could be in difficulties like this.

The uncertainty being felt within the banking sector has not been helped by the stagnation of peso deposits and an increasing move into dollars.

There is reportedly a growing suspicion among savers that the government's exchange rate policy will be moderated sooner than officially forecast. The peso is currently set at 11.80 to the dollar. After July 1 it will slip to 12.30 to the dollar.

Rumours of an impending currency crisis have been fuelled by a 22 per cent drop in Uruguay's foreign currency reserves in the last six weeks of this year to \$635 million. The Central Bank explained the drain by claiming budgetary pressures and the need to finance the treasury. Keeping the budget in balance has been one of the main achievements claimed by the present regime.

The other major achievement has been the reduction of inflation from 42.8 per cent in 1980 to 29.7 per cent in 1981. This largely explains the government's dogged reluctance to modify its policies despite the gathering storm.

Some analysts think that the government may modify its exchange policies over the next two months possibly allowing the peso to float freely as in Argentina.

— Financial Times news service

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.7900/10	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2247/50	Canadian dollars
	2.3958/68	West German marks
	2.6545/75	Dutch guilders
	1.9325/35	Swiss francs
	45.24/29	Belgian francs
	6.2375/2450	French francs
	1319.50/1320.25	Italian lire
	246.35/50	Japanese yen
	5.9080/9100	Swedish crowns
	6.0705/25	Norwegian crowns
	8.1975/2000	Danish crowns
Once ounce of gold	326.75/327.75	U.S. dollars

The downtown has been similar to that in neighbouring Argentina although the extent of the current crisis is greater in at least one important respect: Uruguay, unlike Argentina, has few natural resources to fall back on.

Traditionally, cattle ranching has been Uruguay's main export earner, but this year the country's farmers are facing acute problems which are partly of the farmers' own making.

The government removed all controls on meat price in 1978. The measure was warmly welcomed by meat producers who expected the free market to lead to higher prices. Encouraged by an upward trend in international beef prices, they borrowed heavily, expanding their herds and speculating in such things as property and passenger cars.

With the fall in international meat prices, meat producers have been badly caught out. They have

blamed their problems on an overvalued currency and the government's exchange rate policies.

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GMT

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Grand National Preview 04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; British Press Review 05:15 About Britain 05:30 New Ideas 05:45 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time 07:00 World News; News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 The Moon and Sixpence 09:30 These Musical Islands 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 Grand National Preview 10:30 Haunted 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 About Britain 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio New Zealand 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 Network U.K. 13:30 Gloria Hunniford 14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio New Zealand 15:15 Saturday Special 15:30 Saturday Special 15:45 Saturday Special 15:55 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 World News; Book Choice 17:15 Famous Pianists of the Past 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsgate 18:30 Play of the Week 19:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Good Books 20:30 These Musical Islands 21:00 Letters from Everywhere 21:15 The Brotherhood of Brass 21:30 People and Politics 22:00 World News; From Our Own Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Meridian

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AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

8:00	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Agaba
9:00	Cairo
9:30	Jeddah
9:40	Dhahran
9:45	Kuwait
9:50	Karachi, Dubai
10:00	Doha, Bahrain
10:10	Beirut
10:15	Abu Dhabi (Swissair)
11:05	Riyadh (Sandia)
17:00	Cairo
17:45	Copenhagen, Athens
18:05	

SPORTS

Borg wins opening match at Monte Carlo

MONTE CARLO, Monaco (A.P.) — Bjorn Borg defeated Italian Paolo Bartolucci 7-5, 6-0 Friday in an error-riddled qualifying match for the \$300,000 Monte Carlo Grand Prix tennis tournament.

The match marked the 25-year-old Swede's first tournament action in five months.

"I had a few problems concentrating in the first set, but then I got my mind together and it went a lot better," Borg said after the match. "The only thing I need now is to play more matches so I can work on my concentration."

The tennis star, who has slipped from first to sixth

Top Spurs striker doubtful for F.A. semifinal

LONDON (A.P.) — Steve Archibald, Tottenham's Scottish international striker, developed a thigh strain in training Thursday and could miss the F.A. Cup semifinal against Leicester City at Villa Park Saturday.

Archibald's injury prevented Tottenham manager Keith Burkinshaw from naming his lineup as scheduled.

Peter Shreeves, Burkinshaw's assistant, said: "Steve first felt his thigh strain Wednesday and it bothered him again. He will be having treatment and a final deci-

sion will be made after a work-out Friday afternoon."

The Tottenham camp is hopeful that Archibald will be fit to take his place in a virtually full strength team.

Garth Crooks has recovered from a knee injury that kept him out for five matches while Burkinshaw must choose between Mike Hazard and Argentine Ricardo Villa in midfield and pick two central defenders from Paul Price, Graham Roberts and Paul Miller.

Tottenham, still in contention for three major titles this season,

will start a firm favourite against second division Leicester, but Leicester's veteran midfielder Eddie Kelly predicts a surprise.

"We will run and battle throughout the game," said the former Scottish international. "We will make them work hard every inch of the way."

The other semifinal, between second division Queen's Park Rangers and West Bromwich Albion, has not attracted as much attention as the Tottenham-Leicester game and is unlikely to be soldout.

Franz Beckenbauer hospitalised

HAMBURG, West Germany (R) — Veteran West German soccer star Franz Beckenbauer has suffered a kidney and will probably be in hospital for three weeks, the SID news agency reported Friday.

Beckenbauer, 36, who has played a record 103 times for West Germany and led the national team to victory in the 1974 World Cup, was taken to hospital on Wednesday night.

He was accidentally kicked in the back by Hamburg teammate Horst Hrubesch during their Wednesday match against Stuttgart.

Thursday's medical report said "the Kaiser" was suffering only bleeding from the kidneys and was expected to be released after several days of observation.

There was speculation earlier in the year that Beckenbauer, who returned to Bundesliga in 1980 after a spell with New York Cosmos, could be recalled for this year's World Cup competition in Madrid.

LONDON (R) — The most inappropriately-named winner of the famed Grand National steeplechase on Saturday would be Good Prospects, one of about 40 runners who will turn out for the annual jumping spectacular.

The prospects for the Grand National are far from good. On the most pessimistic view, the odds against its ever being run again after Saturday are about the same as the 50 to 1 offered against Good Prospects' chance of winning the great steeplechase and £2,507 in prize money.

The Grand National, first run at its traditional home at Aintree.

Liverpool, in 1839, has been under reprieve from sentence of death for many years. But now the financial illness which afflicts it seems to have become terminal.

After former Aintree owners Tophams Limited sold the course in 1964, the following year's race became the first of a succession of "last Grand Nationals." The unprofitable event has stuttered along in the meantime, but it now seems likely to be consigned to history after Saturday's thrill-packed charge over 30 towering fences and 7½ kilometres of Aintree ground.

In the meantime, however, the thrills, spills and spectacle will draw thousands to Aintree on Saturday and provide an action-packed 10 minutes for millions of television viewers around the world.

An estimated 30 million sterling will be set on the race in Britain. The main beneficiary will be the British Treasury, which takes 8½ per cent in betting tax.

Thorn fences, ditches and bro-

oks from the Aintree obstacles. They are up to 1.57 metres high and 1.83 metres wide—excluding the water jump, which is 4.57 metres wide but only 76 centimetres high.

The most feared jumps include Becher's Brook, where the Gallant Captain was decanted into the water by his mount in an early Grand National, and the chair, a huge obstacle.

The horse racing betting levy board, which dispenses funds raised for the benefit of racing, has withdrawn wounded from attempts to bargain with Davies.

Plans by the Jockey Club, racing's

rule authority, to raise money for the purchase of the course

are hopeful rather than realistic.

Even if the purchase money could be raised, an estimated five million sterling more would be needed to resuscitate Aintree stands, up to 100 years old.

So after Saturday's race the Grand National scene may be abandoned to the ghosts of Captain Becher, who gave his name to one of Aintree's most lethal obstacles, and the countless other iron-nerved horsemen and their mounts who braved the perils of one of the world's toughest horse races.

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Golden Miller, in 1934, was probably the best horse ever to take the race—he won the Cheltenham Gold Cup, the steeplechasing championship, five times.

At the other end of the scale, the 1939 winner Workman and the 1915 victor Ally Sloper were both sold for less than 30 sterling before earning Aintree glory. The 1952 winner, Teal, found no takers when offered for sale as a youngster at two pounds 50 pence sterling.

Few horses have won the race twice, but Aldanit, last year's hero, tries again on Saturday. His partner, in the previous victory, will be Bob Champion, who made a triumphant return to the saddle after his life had been threatened by cancer.

Two girls are braving the terrors of the Aintree fences in an effort to become the first woman rider to complete the course in the Grand National. Caroline Brew, who has competed in the race before, is on Martinstown and Aintree first-timer Geraldine Rees rides chasers.

Mrs. Rees' mount finished the course last year, coming in 12th and last. But bookmakers are ready and willing to bet 100 to 1 against either her or Caroline Brew winning the race.

Very much better prospects attend 48-year-old former Dick Saunders. He rides the probable favourite, Grittr.

If this in fact is to be the last Grand National, it would be fitting that it should be won by Saunders, who is older than any victorious rider in the long saga of the elemental contest.

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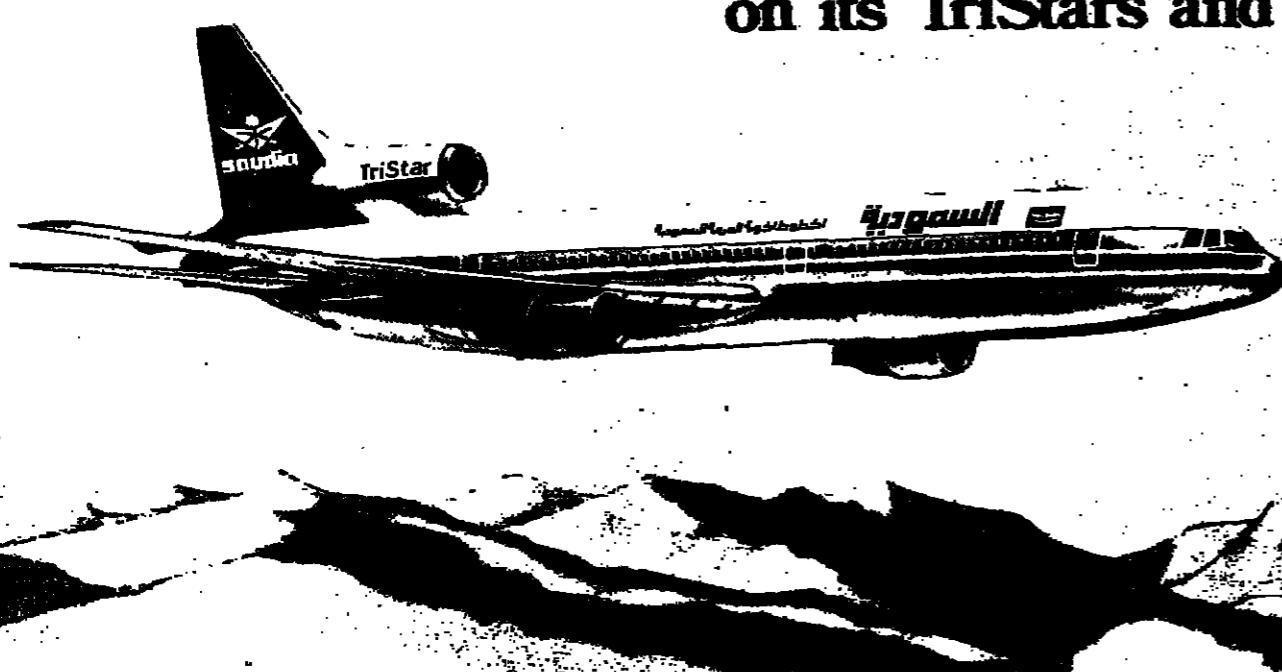
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'God hath deprived her of wisdom, neither hath He imparted to her understanding'

Ostrich: 'Dim-witted, evolutionary freak' thrives on S. African farms

By Marcus Eliason
The Associated Press

OUDTSHOORN, South Africa — History has been unkind to the ostrich. Maligned and ridiculed for centuries, the world's largest bird is still regarded by zoo-goers as a dim-witted, evolutionary freak.

Yet the ostrich has escaped the fate of the dodo. Thousands thrive around Oudtshoorn, the little Cape Province town that is the ostrich-farming capital of the world.

Vast flocks of 2.7-metre-tall ostriches can be seen in 0.2 hectare enclosures, peacefully munching the alfalfa that greens the dusty plain north of the Outeniqua mountains.

They yield fine feathers, tender meat and a tough but supple hide. For the largest farms, they earn a small fortune from the 250,000 tourists who visit the area annually, paying 3.50 rand (\$3.50) each.

The ostrich's reputation for stupidity dates back to the Book of Job in the Bible, in which it is claimed that "God hath deprived her of wisdom, neither hath He im-

parted to her understanding." The Roman naturalist Pliny observed the ostrich's tactic of burying its head in the sand when threatened, and concluded: "The veriest fool be of all others."

Controversial "stupidity"

That the ostrich has wings but cannot fly has contributed to its ostrich image. So has its penchant for eating anything — pebbles, pennies, golf balls, hair curlers, sparkplugs and bullet cartridges.

Thus visitors to Highgate Ostrich Show Farm are told by their guide at the outset that "these birds are absolutely stupid."

Not so, argue the ostrich's defenders. The head-burying stunt, they say, is designed to disguise the bird as one of the black bushes that stud the baking landscape.

The hard objects they swallow are vital for grinding up food in the

bird's stomach. As for those useless wings — they may not be wings at all, but rudimentary forelegs of a reptile, some theorise. Like the crocodile, the ostrich has a three-chambered heart.

As J.E. Duerden, a South African zoologist, has noted: "One can never be quite certain what are the factors, conscious or otherwise, which determine any action of an ostrich, without becoming an ostrich oneself. The stupidity lies in our attempt at an explanation, and not in the bird itself."

The ostrich is anything but cowardly. It has been known to confront oncoming express trains, and its kick can kill. "If an ostrich charges at you," says Highgate guide Louie de Beer, "You can either do the hundred-metre dash in five seconds or you can lie down flat. He can't kick low objects so he'll just do a little war dance on your back and then leave you alone."

The tour of the ostrich farm includes riding an ostrich (uncomfortable and precarious), watching the farmhands ride an ostrich race (hilarious) and stepping on huge ostrich eggs (they don't break).

Braving foul weather, threatened by a rival American expedition and harassed by unfriendly officials, they managed to bring some 150 Evans-type birds. According to Goldie, the intrepid men received a wild public welcome in Cape Town, for they had saved South Africa's ostrich-feather industry.

But the market crashed in 1914 with the outbreak of World War I and the advent of the automobile. Finding their feathers being blown away while driving, women switched to featherless, tight-fitting hats.

Ostrich farming recovered in the 1930's and is again a multimillion dollar industry, although it will never rival the days of the feather barons.

A pair of ostrich-skin boots costs about \$120 and can last 15 years. The feathers of 500 birds will earn \$5,000 a year and each bird will yield good plumage for up to 20 years.

Bones and blood are sold for fertiliser and animal feed, and the bird's soft, juicy meat is a staple in the Cape.

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Japan's vocal anti-war groups are concerned about the "war boom" and the impressions it may have on Japanese youth, who are taught little about their nation's march to military self-destruction.

An article in the U.S. publication, the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, last year claimed that some American prisoners were used in the tests. It said this was confirmed in a 1956 FBI memo; and also said U.S. authorities knew it when they chose not to try the Japanese responsible as war criminals — supposedly in exchange for data obtained in the experiments.

Another example for the popularity of war themes was Japan's most popular 1981 movie, *Rengo Kansei* (the grand fleet), a saga of Japan's navy from Pearl Harbour to the sinking of the super battleship Yamato in 1945. The film's makers, Toho, plan three more World War II films this year.

The rival Toei company will soon release a movie in which the hero is Japan's wartime prime minister, Gen. Hideki Tojo, whom was executed as a war criminal. The film reportedly treats him with relative sympathy.

One major publisher has begun selling a 20-volume, detailed his-

Ostriches once roamed over most of Africa, but hunters drove them close to extinction. In South-West Africa, for instance, most ostriches were shot by diamond-seekers lured by the prospect of finding gems in their stomachs.

Ostriches were domesticated in South Africa in the mid-18th century when their feathers were the rage of Europe and the United States. South African farmers amassed fortunes and were known as feather barons. Enormous efforts were made to produce the perfect feather.

In "ostrich country," an account of the big-bird industry, Fay Goldie tells how Cape farmers infiltrated into West Africa in 1911 in search of the "Evans type" feather, believed to be the most beautiful of all.

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'Christ in Majesty'

Sir Jacob Epstein's (1880-1959) classic sculpture 'Christ in Majesty' dominates Llandaff Cathedral near Cardiff in Wales. Pope John Paul II is scheduled to visit the cathedral during his forthcoming visit to Britain (British Tourist Authority photo)

Reminders of Second World War haunt some, profit others in Japan

By Pim Abrams
The Associated Press

TOKYO — The best-selling book in Japan since early this year has been a documentary of Japanese imperial army atrocities against prisoners during World War II, a tale of horror which testifies that the war still gnaws at the national conscience and profits its story tellers.

Akuma no Hoshoku (the devil's glutony) describes the Kwantung army's top-secret 731 Unit. It is believed to have killed as many as 3,000 Chinese, Soviet and Korean prisoners during the war in carrying out a gruesome array of bacteriological and other experiments.

The story told by author Seiichi Morimura — normally a popular writer of best-selling mysteries — is not entirely new, but since its release in December the book has sold 700,000 copies, the hottest item among several World War II-related books and movies that currently are educating, enlightening and sometimes shocking the Japanese.

By contrast with most material, in which Japan rarely is depicted as a transgressor, Mr. Morimura's book tells horrifying detail how the germ warfare unit in Manchuria injected victims with ty-

hus, cholera and plague germs, did live dissections, froze prisoners to death in cold-endurance tests, conducted venereal disease studies on women, blasted prisoners apart in grenade tests, and when Soviet troops arrived at war's end, gassed the last POWs to death.

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tories of the Pacific air war, while another offers a 17-volume series of personal war experiences heavily laced with suffering and self-justifications.

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